

## Amusements.

**STOW THEATRE**—2 and 8—The City Directory.  
**BROADWAY THEATRE**—2 and 8—The City Directory.  
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## Business Notices.

**OFFICE FURNITURE**  
 In Great Variety, manufactured by  
 T. L. SELLWY.  
 1111 Broadway, New York.  
 Desks, Typewriter Tables, &c.

**TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.**

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Daily, without Sunday			
Daily, with Sunday			
Weekly			
Monthly			
Quarterly			
Half-yearly			
Yearly			

## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1890.

# TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Mr. Gladstone assailed the Government's Licensing bill in the House of Commons. Other resolutions of police officers are expected to follow the resignation of Mr. Munro, the Chief of Police of London. A commercial convention between Germany and Morocco has been signed. The Dutch won a victory in Aachen, killing a large number of natives. A Legislative committee reported to the Hawaiian Assembly on the treaty negotiation with the United States. Congress.—Both branches in session. The Senate: The silver debate was kept up, and will be prolonged till Monday afternoon; it was agreed to substitute the House bill for the Jones bill. Mr. Caffie is preparing the minority report on the tariff bill. The House: The Democrats are endeavoring to stop proceedings in the contested election case of Breckinridge and Clayton, the object being to have the full committee go over the ground covered fully by the sub-committee. The Committee on Reform in the Civil Service has recommended that Mr. Lyman, of the Civil Service Commission, be censured for laxity of discipline in his duties. Domestic.—The investigation of bribery charged in the Massachusetts Legislature was continued. A second pipe line will be laid by the Standard Oil Company from the Ohio field to Chicago. Governor Flier has called a special session of the Illinois Legislature to take action on the World's Fair. Ohio was settled by a compromise. A further cut of 3 cents on dressed beef products was made by the Grand Trunk Railroad. A young woman of the Harvard Annex won the Sargent prize for a translation from Horace. The Christian Endeavor Convention chose Minneapolis as the place for the next meeting. A number of persons are reported drowned by a cloudburst in Kentucky; damage was done to crops in New-York State by storms. The sale of the Maryland holdings of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock was completed. City and Suburban.—Efforts to bring to justice Democrats who extorted campaign funds from officeholders. The steamship Columbia broke her own record. Winners at Morris Park: Fairview, Folsom, Now-or-Never, Servitor, Bliss, Young Duke. The Senate Committee fixed June 23 as the date for hearing the testimony of Richard Croker. Stocks dull, and after opening at full figures, declined, closing firm at the figures. The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Warmer and partly cloudy, preceded by rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 71 degrees; lowest, 58; average, 63 7-8.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$1.45 for three months. The address of the paper can be changed as often as desired.

Mr. Croker's desire to appear before the Senate Committee on Cities is to be gratified without loss of time. The date fixed for the hearing of his testimony is Monday, the 23d inst. Mr. Croker therefore has more than a full week yet in which to prepare himself for the ordeal that he must undergo. The letter of the committee's counsel to Mr. Croker is an interesting production. We trust no one will fail to note the committee's generous offer of "the necessary subpoenas to enable you to secure Mr. Croker's presence." That is a truly delicious touch.

A special session of the Legislature has been called by Governor Fifer, of Illinois, to consider important questions in relation to the World's Fair. Two of the subjects concern the acquiring of land for a site for the Fair; the third is the submission to a popular vote of an amendment to the State Constitution whereby Chicago may be authorized to issue bonds to the extent of \$5,000,000 for Fair purposes. In view of the important preliminaries in the way of legislation, etc., which are found to be essential, the wisdom of postponing the Fair till 1893 is more than ever apparent. To have undertaken to hold it two years hence would have supplied all the conditions for a brilliant fiasco.

Delays in criminal proceedings do not always mean immunity from punishment, as some employes in the New-York Custom House are on the point of learning. Several months ago an investigation by the Civil-Service Commission showed that a number of chief clerks, weighers and others had violated the law during the last National campaign by demanding contributions to help on the cause of Cleveland and Revenue Reform. The matter has lain idle since, but now United States District Attorney Mitchell has taken hold of it in earnest. His determination to punish these breaches of the law comes with surprise to the offenders, who have been flattering themselves that the whole question had been dropped.

The evidence in the cases seems conclusive, and the vindication of the Civil-Service law will produce a salutary effect.

The last chapter has been written in the cases of Keenan and Sayles, Judge Cowing dismissing the indictments yesterday on District-Attorney Fellows's statement that he never had any intention of putting the two men on trial. It is a justifiable inference that none of the boudlers would ever have been punished if Mr. Fellows had controlled the District-Attorney's office in 1886. His election was sought by their friends, if not openly in their interest, while everybody was aware that the election of Mr. Nicoll would have meant a vigorous campaign against every one of the tribe. The eminently respectable citizens who spoke and worked for Colonel Fellows should now give several sober thoughts to the outcome of the efforts in his behalf.

Mr. Edward Gallup was yesterday made president of the Park Board, and he will find the department in admirable working order. Under the administration of his immediate predecessors the parks have enjoyed intelligent maintenance, and they never appeared to better advantage or gave more general pleasure to all classes of people than they do to-day. Mr. Gallup is a man of high personal character, and no doubt he realizes how important an influence upon the health, the comfort and the enjoyment of our citizens is exerted by the system of pleasure-grounds of which he is now the executive head. We believe that he will disappoint the politicians who are already prophesying that the department is henceforth to be conducted in the special interest of Tammany Hall. No doubt Mr. Gallup shares with the people of the city the singular affection and pride with which they regard the parks, and his first aim will be to maintain the service in the highest degree of efficiency.

## EXPENDITURES.

President Harrison returns with his veto a bill making appropriation for a new public building, and remarks that in a town of no great population, where the whole public service requires only a postmaster and two clerks, there is no need for a costly structure. Speaker Reed refuses to recognize a member who pleads that he has only one bill for a public building in his district, and is sure that will pass if he can get it up, whereupon the Speaker blandly replies that there are scores more in exactly the same position. Meanwhile, a class of newspapers which profess to be independent and non-partisan are publishing tables of huge appropriations of this and other classes, as if they had been made, though they have not, and are advertising for a lost surplus.

It is too early for any candid or fair man to reckon up the appropriations of this Congress. Few of the bills have yet been passed. Those which threaten the largest increase in appropriations are still hanging somewhere. All may be passed, but only unscrupulous partisanship can assume that they will, in view of the earnest opposition already shown to extravagant legislation by the President and the Speaker. The President is right, for it is his duty to defend the country against jobbers who are so prone to help each other in the log-rolling bills "with money in them." The Speaker is right, for the interests of the party by which he was intrusted with large power in legislation require that extravagance and wastefulness should be avoided. They are sustained by the sober judgment of members of Congress, who want to please constituents, it is true, but do not want to bring defeat upon the Republican party and its principles.

It is too early to count up the appropriations by this Congress, but it is not too early to repeat the warning that lavish expenditure this year may result in beggarly majorities, or no majorities at all. The House has already decided upon an admirable tariff bill, which will reduce the revenue many millions. Pensions and some other bills have been passed by the same body, which will increase the expenditures largely. With provision for the necessary expenditures of the Government, and the other appropriations already made, Congress cannot help exceeding the appropriations by the last and worst Democratic Congress, if it goes on adding liberally and loosely for objects in which individual members feel an interest. Republican Congressmen cannot afford to make this mistake. Somewhere there must begin a suppression of local and individual demands for the sake of the public welfare.

At the same time, it may be said that those who are advertising for a lost surplus are not only premature, but inconsistent. Not long ago they were finding fault with Republicans because nothing had been done to prevent dangerous accumulation of money in the Treasury, which would bring disaster to business and industry, they were wont to assert. The accumulation has thus far been avoided by the successful management of Secretary Windom, who has defeated efforts to corner the Treasury by locking up bonds. Now that a Republican Congress proposes to cut off the surplus revenue, and to put nearly six millions of bank deposits where that sum need no longer lie idle, but can be used to meet any exceptional demands for disbursements, the critics change front and hear the Republicans pouring out money too liberally. There will be time enough to criticize excessive appropriations when excessive appropriations have been made by Congress and approved by the President.

## A NATIONAL INTEREST.

"The New-York Herald" contrasts the designs for the new armored cruiser with those of the Baltimore, which is the best and fastest vessel now in active service. It contends that the readiness with which responsible bidders competed for building a ship with a displacement of 8,100 tons and designed to develop a speed of 20 knots with 16,000 horse-power shows how great has been the development of shipbuilding in the United States. This is undoubtedly true. The Baltimore, when it was contracted for under the Democratic Administration, marked a great advance in size, speed and horse-power over the cruisers previously built. The armored cruiser, if it fulfills the expectations of the Department, will be a magnificent ship, outranking in every respect all the vessels either now in service or under construction. It will be the strongest, fastest and best cruiser afloat in any navy of the world.

When the Baltimore and her sister-ships were contracted for by Secretary Whitney there was a chorus of acclamations from the Democratic press. The Chandler ships were disparaged, and the Cleveland Administration was effusively praised for taking effective measures to raise the standard of the new navy. Secretary Whitney deserved much commendation for this part of his official work, but his eulogists were extravagant in their fulsome laudations. The Chandler cruisers marked the beginning of the revival of naval architecture and industries in the United States. The vessels were built at low cost, and have exceeded

in speed and seaworthy qualities the designers' expectations; but as they were the first ships to be added to the navy they were naturally improved upon when the second series of cruisers was contracted for. The Republican Administration in its turn is surpassing the best work of Secretary Whitney. From 4,400 the tonnage displacement is carried to 8,100, and the horse-power from 10,500 to 16,000. We are not aware that the Republican press is making much noise over this progress; and there is no cause for partisan jubilation. It was as easy for Secretary Tracy to improve upon the Whitney ships as it was for the Democratic Secretary to outstrip the Chandler cruisers. Each Secretary in his turn has been aided by the development of American shipbuilding and the introduction of new naval industries.

The sum of the whole matter is that the country requires a navy which will compare favorably with the best European fleets. Progress in shipbuilding is a National interest, and the achievements of any Administration, Democratic or Republican, are not a legitimate subject for partisan pride. The press of both parties ought to imitate the patriotic course of "The Herald" in recognizing the advances which are made in naval industries, and in congratulating, not the Administration of the day, but the American people, upon the results of an enlightened policy. We trust that our neighbors, whose interest in the development of the navy is so intelligent and zealous, will come in time to advocate with equal earnestness the restoration of the American commercial marine, once the pride of the Nation. When we say an American commercial marine we mean a fleet built in American shipyards, not a fleet purchased abroad. The present remarkable development of naval industries ought to be turned to practical account in furnishing the country with a fleet of American-built merchant steamers of the highest efficiency for the foreign trade. It can be so utilized, if the American press will earnestly advocate the passage of the Shipping bills now before Congress.

## METROPOLITAN MINES AND VOLCANOES.

The inhabitants of New-York are so accustomed to sights which in other cities would be thought extraordinary and ominous that they have largely lost the capacity for being either startled or enraged. A sudden sense of danger and a brief spasm of indignation may seize them when they see a fellow-citizen roaring in a tangle of overhead wires or mutilated by the wreckage of a blast, but they soon forget the special occurrence and the constant peril. Thousands of spectators even derived considerable pleasure from gazing upon the eruption at Broadway and Fulton st., on Thursday, but few of them felt any personal concern or retained any interest in that metropolitan volcano after it had become extinct. The emotions of those who suffered some direct inconvenience by reason of it, and especially of those who do business in the immediate neighborhood, will last longer, but for the vast majority it is already a remote and unprofitable recollection. The gas company, or companies, whose product was rapidly consumed for ten or twelve hours may profess considerable annoyance; but after all, it was a pleasure loss to them, and a little extra pressure in the mains will soon transfer the burden to their customers. The president of the Steam-Heating Company, now as ever indefatigably bland, assures all comers that he and his are not to blame. The Commissioner of Public Works thinks it was an accident.

The persistence of costly, dangerous and absurd conditions in the midst of prosperity and progress is a curious phenomenon, but it is scarcely to be supposed that New-York can forever remain in subjection to the eccentricities of its present underground constructions. Some day, though it may be "far on in summer" that we shall not see "a first step" will be taken in the way of bringing order out of our subterranean chaos. We make no claim to the gift of prophecy, but we think the happy thought should occur to somebody in authority that a definite idea of what would be revealed if the upper crust of the island were dissected away might be a useful preliminary to the introduction of a sensible system. At the present moment the multitudinous pipes which have been pushed hither and thither into the earth are like needles in a pin-cushion. Nobody knows where they are or how they lie, and nobody can find them or learn anything about them without pricking his fingers.

Of this, at least, we may be sure: the taxpayers of some future generation will be highly magnanimous if they listen without impatience or dissent to indiscriminate panegyrics upon the foresight and sagacity of their ancestors.

## GENERAL BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

General Husted has decided to lay his political future on the table. In an interview with a correspondent of "The Philadelphia Press" he states explicitly that he has withdrawn from public life. "Do you know," says the General, "that I have made up my mind? It's done. I've quit politics. By-and-by, when I get old, I may go back to it for amusement, but there is no more politics at present for General H. . . . I've been in politics ever since I was twenty-one years of age, so that I have been an active politician for thirty-six years. It's about time to quit, isn't it?"

There is one reason why this announcement may not be received in political circles at its face value. The General does indeed assure whom it may concern that he has gone out of politics; but he does not so much as intimate that politics have gone out of him. And, considering how much politics he has been carrying ever since he came of age, it is not unreasonable to conjecture that on further reflection—say when the fall campaign begins—he will move to disagree with his report prematurely closing his own career as a legislator and a parliamentarian; and that all Westchester County will second the notion and work like a beaver to secure its passage.

The old war-horse finds it comparatively easy to swear off from further campaigning during the piping times of peace. But it has frequently been noticed that in spite of his oath registered on high and in the County Clerk's office, no sooner does the trumpet sound for a renewal of hostilities than the charger, smelling the battle from afar off and hearing the thunder of the captains and the shouting, remarks "Ha! ha!" and plunges madly toward the front. It may be that way with the Speaker.

Next October, when he reads the call for a Republican Convention to name a candidate for Assembly in his district, he is likely to thrill with the old feeling and begin to run again by force of what may be called acquired political momentum. Hence in the circumstances, it will not do to regard his withdrawal from public life as final. The Committee of the Whole ask leave to sit again on the proposition, and on that notice it moves the previous question and will regard it as ordered. If General Husted should persist in his determination, the Legislature will lose a unique and forceful figure. He has served so long in the Assembly, on the floor and in the chair, that a good many people have unconsciously

come to regard him as an indispensable and permanent factor in that body, what might be called an organic factor, not for twenty-five or thirty consecutive sessions only, but for all time. Indeed, it is a nice question, if all things considered, a quorum can be properly constituted in the House without him unless the existing rules are amended.

The reason which the General gives for taking his new departure is that he desires to focus his energies on money-making. Mr. Harris, the accomplished United States Commissioner of Education, lately stated that an examination of trustworthy statistics had demonstrated that the rich were not growing richer. Of course, this discovery is encouraging to the general public, since it shows that there is more money left for the accumulation of people who are not rich, but want to be, than has been generally supposed. If the General insists upon being spared from politics, it is to be hoped that fortune will grant him a generous recompense while he is absent. But is he really going to retire?

## CLOUDBURSTS AND WATERSPOUTS.

As the earth goes whizzing through interstellar space at the rate of a million miles a day, it encounters, at certain times of the year (notably August and November), swarms of meteors, countless in number, which give a pyrotechnic display exceeding "the Fall of Babylon" in suggestiveness if not in grandeur. Quite as abundant and curious, if less brilliant, are the occasional showers of scintillant ignorance in regard to the weather, through which the news world goes swooting at frequent stages of its perennial and awful flight. Reference is here made chiefly to the misuse of terms by the enthusiastic, picturesque and enterprising reporter in the "wild and woolly West," who entrusts to the telegraph wires his copious tales of meteorological wonders, regardless of the consumption of gray brain matter and blue lead pencils required by the intelligent copy editors of the cultured East who are called upon to handle his dispatches. The most learned disquisitions on the differences between spindly gale, hurricane, cyclone or tornado need not haunt him; and every trifling cold snap and snowfall, through the lenses of his imagination and phrase, is converted into an appalling "blizzard."

But it is to the "waterspout" and "cloudburst" that, at the present moment, and in a spirit of meek protest, we venture to refer. Differentiation of ideas, or of animal species, is of course a matter of degrees and time; but we cannot resist the conclusion that to-day, when American civilization stands, as it were, wiping its feet on the door-mat of the twentieth century, the distinction between a waterspout and a cloudburst deserves wider recognition. And it is with a tender, shy, yet fond, hope of this sort that the following explanation is offered:

Generally speaking, the cloudburst occurs on land and the waterspout at sea. The one delivers the flood with which it suddenly deluges a valley from overhead; the other picks up most, if not all, of the water which it carries from below, although the popular notion as to the amount which rises into the visible column is far from correct. In anatomy and cause, both are closely akin to a tornado, and have a more or less apparent funnel-shaped cloud to start with. In what is popularly known as the "waterspout," but which Ferrel thought should be called a "vapor-spout," something resembling suction as from a pump sucks up any fluid over which it may pass, though not lifting it as high nor carrying it as far as the ordinary debris transported by a tornado. But in the nature of things, the conditions for such a performance are seldom found except at sea. In an exceptional way, waterspouts have been seen on the Great Lakes, and inland when a tornado crossed a river. In a cloudburst, on the other hand, condensation of vapor takes place in an ordinary rain, but much more rapidly; and, instead of falling as it forms, the water is sustained, according to Ferrel, by the ascending current in the air tube, until collision with a hill or some other incident interferes with the wind system, and then the deluge falls all at once. And this phenomenon, if not really more frequent, is at least much more often heard from inland, for, whether one personally witnesses it or not, the effect there becomes instantly apparent; whereas at sea, any precipitation of this kind would leave no trace. And while there is good reason to believe that cloudbursts on a small scale really have been encountered by ships, such instances are rare. Mariners, then, should be given ample license to spin yarns about "waterspouts"; but "cloudbursts" ought to make the landman's narrative sufficiently thrilling to satisfy even the most ardent temperaments.

The Aqueduct contractors have an advantage over the city in many ways than one. It appears from the opinion given by Mr. James C. Carter that the stipulation in the contracts whereby they were to pay \$1,000 a day for failing to complete the work within the time fixed is not enforceable, and consequently the city can only be compensated for the actual damage which it has suffered by such failure. The fault seemingly lies in the looseness with which the contracts were worded. Why is it so difficult to have the poetry clauses in such important contracts drawn with cast-iron firmness?

Yes, David B. Hill is going to the West. But the shrewdest political observers report that the West is not going to David B. Hill.

Mayor Chapin is responsible for the defeat of the Brooklyn Parks bill. It was an enlightened measure in line with the progressive policy with which he has ostentatiously desired to be personally identified. For reasons of his own he has not favored it, and the city will now lose the advantage of having public drives and additional parks, which will be inevitably needed in the future, located and reserved by a commission. An active Democratic politician in commenting upon the Mayor's indifference to the fate of this measure has given the following succinct explanation: "Chapin is through with Brooklyn. He will never run for any Brooklyn office again. He's after bigger game." Certainly he has antagonized many public-spirited citizens and independent voters by his share in defeating this measure.

The Prussian Diet has cheered the Kaiser. That is more than a Prussian diet will do for most people.

The new armored cruiser for which bids have been received has not yet been named. Why should it not be called the New-York? Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Charleston, Chicago, Newark, Baltimore and Atlanta have received recognition in the nomenclature of the new fleet; but New-York has not yet been honored by the Department's appreciation. The armored cruiser, whether named as a "second-rate," like the other cruisers, after a city, or as a "first-rate," after a State, like the Maine, should be known as the New-York. It will be a magnificent ship, worthy of the prestige of the American metropolis and of the Empire State.

The announcement that another croaker trust has been formed will encourage lovers of clam chowder. The time may be near at hand when croakers will be so expensive that it will pay to put a clam or two in the pot.

Any attempt to force patriotism by compulsion of law, or by the dictation of professional patriots who set themselves up as the exclusive guardians of the country's flag, time and interests, will meet the resentment of every really patriotic and self-respecting citizen. (The Rochester Union.)

This is "The Union's" comment upon the Governor's veto of the bill providing for flags for our public schools. Now suppose there had been a successful attempt to enact a century ago a law "to force patriotism by force of law," wouldn't it have been a mighty good thing for the Democratic party? Wouldn't it

have tended to suppress the Copperheads, of whom the party is so ashamed to-day? And what nonsense to characterize a proposition to place flags on school-houses as "an attempt to force patriotism by compulsion of law!"

Chicago appears to be making progress in the matter of a site for the World's Fair. The lake-front seems to have such a lead of all its competitors that the latter may truthfully be said to be nowhere in particular. Having had some experience of its own on the question of a site, New-York knows how to sympathize with Chicago in its struggle, and will be ready to congratulate it as soon as there is a definite assurance of a happy issue out of all its troubles. If Chicago is for the lake-front, we are for the lake-front, too, without any dissenting voices.

The Hamburg-American steamship Columbia has broken the best record, which was her own, from Southampton to Sandy Hook. This is a gratifying confirmation of the poetical statement that Columbia's the gem of the ocean.

Petty smuggling at this port is ceasing to be profitable. The time may come when it will cease to be fashionable.

Dr. Carroll's argument against a National Prohibition party, unanswerable as it was, was strong breath of common-sense amid the overplus of fruitless talk at the so-called National Temperance Congress. Coming from a man who thoroughly believes in the principle of prohibition, it was especially significant. Yet it was heard with scant patience by an assembly which was called for the purpose of a full and free exchange of views on the temperance problem.

## PERSONAL.

Governor Hill will go to Indiana to attend the unveiling of the Hendricks statue on July 1.

The Crown Prince of Russia will travel around the world in a Russian ironclad, attended by two other warships.

The death of Professor John F. Emerson, of Brooklyn, leaves only one surviving member of Dartmouth's class of 1825, Mr. W. W. Fletcher, a farmer, of Wayne, Ill.

Queen Mary of Hanover, who died a fortnight ago, had the doubtful pleasure of reading her own obituary in the papers, some days back.

The Rev. Dr. Satterlee, of this city, will sail with his family on Wednesday next for Europe, to return in October.

Lord Rosebery purchased from Mr. Tenniel and gave to Prince Bismarck the original drawing of the great "Punch" cartoon, "Dropping the Pilot."

Mrs. Stowe is seventy-eight years old to-day.

Miss Ellen Herndon Arthur, the only daughter of President Arthur, returned from Europe yesterday after an absence of five years.

"The London Daily Graphic" announces that Professor Hercher has in hand the composition of an entirely new opera, which is to be produced at his own theatre at Buxton next year. It is very probable that the part of the heroine will be taken by Mrs. Howard Williams, who has recently returned to public life as a singer, and who, it will be recollected, was a regular performer some years ago in the Italian opera at the Lyceum. The subject of the opera is a woman named "The Last Leaf," a poem which "The Graphic" prizes as one of its dearest. "Who is this by?" asked the customer. "Dr. Holmes." "The pictures are very nice. 'Did he draw them?'" "Oh, no," he wrote the poetry. "The pictures are all the work of the artist. The doctor who had overheard the dialogue and was enjoying a quiet giggle. When the lady went out the doctor repeated very comically: 'The poetry? Is that all?'"

A good story about "The Autocrat" is told by a writer in "The Boston Globe." Dr. Holmes was in a London hotel, and a woman came in to see him. She had a book for a holiday present. One of the first volumes shown her was "The Last Leaf," a poem which "The Autocrat" prizes as one of his dearest. "Who is this by?" asked the customer. "Dr. Holmes." "The pictures are very nice. 'Did he draw them?'" "Oh, no," he wrote the poetry. "The pictures are all the work of the artist. The doctor who had overheard the dialogue and was enjoying a quiet giggle. When the lady went out the doctor repeated very comically: 'The poetry? Is that all?'"

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

We may have little spots with Canada politically; but from the spokesman's point of view it is a great country, and every season an increasingly large number of Americans are finding it out. Hitherto a great drawback has been the lack of any trustworthy information in regard to the hunting and fishing resorts of Canada. But this want is now being rapidly supplied by excellent guide-books. Those, however, who do not care to invest in these books will find the information, in a condensed form, in a neat little pamphlet issued by the Grand Trunk Railway, which gives a good description of all the fishing waters and hunting grounds of Canada, the names of the hotels in their vicinity, with their rates, the cost of livery, the kind of fish and game to be obtained, the best months, the best used, the names of guides and charges, cost of boat hire, whether dogs are obtainable, and a general description of the country. Of course the Grand Trunk Railway has an interested motive in publishing such a guide, but aside from that it will furnish to a large number of American sportsmen just the information they want, and is, therefore, something else than an advertisement.

"The Army One" isn't it cold? "Cold" repeated the young man in amazement, as he gazed at the thermometer.

"Yes," commented "The Army One," "and sweet and so deliciously flavored. I really think I could go a plate right now!" (American Grocer.)

Appropos of the movement to shorten the Harvard course to three years, President Warren, of the Boston University, suggests that every other college shall retain its present four-years' course, and simply notify all students of their successful completion of the junior year by conferring upon them at that point the title A. B. (Harvard). "This," says a correspondent, "is a good idea. It would greatly multiply the representatives of her ideas and standards, while, on the other hand, it would permit the other colleges to go on as usual protecting and promoting the interests of liberal education properly so-called." With all due respect to President Warren, this suggestion is hardly worthy of him. It is a poor and petty way to meet a great question, the happy solution of which needs a clear view of the present tendencies and future possibilities of the college in American life.

A household journal tells how to get rid of the plague of rats. "Catch one of them, dress him up in scarlet and let him loose," and he will frighten all his friends away. Very simple and there may be one woman in 1,000,000,000 who would do it. The rat is a rat rather than have a few rodents in the house, but it is doubtful. (Norristown Herald.)

If it was merely a question of fighting for glory, a citizen of Newburg might hesitate; but if it was a question of fighting for the final "I" in the name of "I," he would not. In fact, nothing so profoundly moves the average Newburger as that final letter, now generally dropped, and as silent as the grave even when retained.

But He Didn't.—According to a Spokane Falls paper Indian Sam rode up to Jamison's ranch and began "swearing" back and forth. Jamison told him to "hush up," but Sam didn't do so, so who would then be shot in the hip. When a fellow is told to "hush up," he ought to do it, whether the going is good or not. (Detroit Free Press.)

"There is no reason," says "The Examiner," "why a minister should wear a livery. The 'clerical cut' is happily not popular among Baptist ministers. Now if we could generally content with such apparel as would befit a gentleman. Perhaps the caution they need is against too marked reaction from clericalism of garb. Anything approaching jauntiness of costume is outrageous. Cassock and cord would be better than that."

Getting Even.—Elderly Spinsters (to elderly widowers)—What! Marry you? Not if you were the last man on the earth. Elderly widowers (as census enumerators some weeks later to elderly spinsters)—Your age, madam?—Chicago Tribune.

A man can be too funny, even in this country. Recently a Texas paper told a story about four people on horseback being carried up in the clouds by a cyclone. One of those unimaginative people who are to be found everywhere said the story was not true; and, just to bluff him, the reporter who wrote it up made affidavit to the facts. Instead of gracefully caving in, as in such cases made and provided, the doubter carried the matter into court, whereupon the reporter confessed that his story was imaginative and was sentenced to a term in State prison. Now if we could see justice done to men who invent the stories about live snakes in people's stomachs and about persons in various remote localities being buried

alive, we should feel that the blind goddess was beginning to do her duty.

You say they performed a new dirge at the funeral. What was it like?

"Really, I cannot give you an idea. I tried, but didn't succeed in catching the tune." It must be rather rapid for a dirge, eh? (Washington Star.)

In Toronto the papers that don't like his commercial policy refer to our Erastus Wiman as "Ras" Wiman. And yet these same papers will write long and heavy leaders on the impudent familiarity of the American press.

The word apron is said to have originated in a strange blunder, viz.: A napperon, converted into an apron. Napperon is French for napkin, from nappe (cloth) in the sense of a napkin. English countries still employ the word apron.—(Dry-Goods Chronicle.)

## CROKER TO SPEAK A WEEK FROM MONDAY

THE SENATE COMMITTEE WILL GIVE HIM A HEARING THEN.

William M. Trins, of counsel for the Senate Investigating Committee, returned to this city yesterday from a short absence in Washington. He telegraphed to Senator Hendricks, the chairman of the committee, at Syracuse, making known to him Mr. Croker's anxiety to take the witness-stand. Mr. Hendricks promptly replied fixing Monday, June 25, for the assembling of the committee to hear Mr. Croker. The following letter was sent to Joseph H. Choate, counsel for the Tammany chief:

Referring to your favor of the 11th, we have communicated its contents to the Hon. Senator Hendricks, who has authorized us to say that a meeting of the committee will be held in this city on Monday, the 25th inst., to permit you to call Mr. Croker as a witness.

We will be glad to supply you with the necessary subpoenas to enable you to secure Mr. Croker's presence, as well as that of any other witnesses whom you desire to call to testify relative to matters brought out by the testimony of Mr. Croker.

The subpoenas will be sent to you as soon as we have been able to find a proper place in which to hold the meeting.

Mr. Trins also sent messages to Senators Dirckx, Stewart, Deane, Ahearn and McNaughton, the other members of the committee, requesting their presence on the day mentioned in this reply. Senator Fassett, counsel of the Tammany chief, has also been notified, as it was understood when he started West after the committee's adjournment that he was not to be recalled.

It is a curious coincidence that Mr. Trins has been to reach him and promised to be on hand when the time came. Mr. Trins said yesterday that he thought every member of the committee would be present when the chairman's gavel fell on June 25.

## FRANCE AND LABOR QUESTIONS.

M. RIBOT CALLS FOR REPORTS FROM MANY COUNTRIES ON THE CONDITION OF WORKINGMEN.

The latest Paris papers bring the full text of a recent and remarkable circular addressed to French representatives abroad by M. Ribot, the secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Freycinet Cabinet. This diplomatic document requests the French Ministers abroad to forward to the headquarters of the Quai d'Orsay at Paris reports on the labor and other economical questions of the countries to which